UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Recommendation by the Executive Director

Assistance to the Government of Zambia

Support for a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance: $10 million, of which $5.8 million is to be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to $4 million may be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not the case, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Estimated value of the Government's contribution: To be determined

Duration: Five years

Estimated starting date: January 1988

Executing agencies: Government of Zambia
United Nations
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
International Labour Organization (ILO)
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)
World Health Organization (WHO)

Government co-ordinating agency: National Commission for Development Planning

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Demographic facts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population by sex</th>
<th>Total (in 1000)</th>
<th>Male (in 1000)</th>
<th>Female (in 1000)</th>
<th>Sex ratio (/100 females)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,666</td>
<td>3,312</td>
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| Population in year 2000 | 11,237 |

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<tr>
<th>Population by age group</th>
<th>Age 0-14 (in 1000)</th>
<th>Age 15-64 (in 1000)</th>
<th>Age 65+ (in 1000)</th>
<th>Age 0-14 (percentage)</th>
<th>Age 15-64 (percentage)</th>
<th>Age 65+ (percentage)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>3,155</td>
<td>3,333</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>47.3</td>
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<tr>
<th>Age Indicators</th>
<th>Median age</th>
<th>Dependency: age 0-14</th>
<th>Dependency: age 65+</th>
<th>Dependency: total</th>
<th>Youth: 15-24 (in 1000)</th>
<th>Women: 15-49 (in 1000)</th>
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<td>16.3</td>
<td>94.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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Urban-rural population

- Urban population (in 1000): 3,297
- Rural population (in 1000): 3,369
- Per cent urban: 49.5
- Per cent rural: 50.5

Agricultural population density (/hectare of arable land): 0.89

Population density (/sq. km.): 9

Average annual change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average annual change</th>
<th>Population increase (in 1000)</th>
<th>Births (in 1000)</th>
<th>Deaths (in 1000)</th>
<th>Net migration (in 1000)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>100</td>
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Rate of annual change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate of annual change</th>
<th>Population change total (%)</th>
<th>Urban (%)</th>
<th>Rural (%)</th>
<th>Crude birth rate (/1000)</th>
<th>Crude death rate (/1000)</th>
<th>Natural increase (/1000)</th>
<th>Net migration (/1000)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>3.43</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>13.7</td>
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Fertility and mortality

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<td>6.76</td>
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<td>3.33</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>220</td>
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<td>80</td>
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GNP per capita

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<tr>
<th>GNP per capita</th>
<th>(U.S. dollars, 1985)</th>
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<td></td>
<td>390</td>
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Sources: Population density on arable land is for 1984, as derived from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Production Yearbook 1984; gross national product per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1987; completed family size, where applicable, is for women age 45-49: Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, "Fertility Behaviour in the Context of Development: Evidence from the World Fertility Survey", Population Studies, No. 100 (United Nations, 1987), Table 14, p. 28. Figures for population by sex, population by age group, age indicators, urban-rural population, and population density (/sq. km.) refer to the year 1985; figures for average annual change, rate of annual change, and fertility and mortality are the five-year averages for 1985-1990. These data are from the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, World population prospects: estimates and projections as assessed in 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIII.3).
I. SUMMARY

1. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) proposes to support a programme in the amount of $10 million, of which $5.8 million is to be committed from UNFPA's regular resources, over a five-year period, starting January 1987, to assist the Government of Zambia, a priority country for UNFPA assistance, to achieve its population and development objectives. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to $4.2 million may be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

2. The proposed programme, which will constitute UNFPA's second cycle of assistance to Zambia, reflects the continued and increased interest of the Zambian Government in addressing its population problems. It has been developed by the Government in consultation with UNFPA and takes cognizance of (i) the Government's proposed national population policy; (ii) the Interim National Development Plan (July 1987-December 1988); (iii) the lessons learned from UNFPA-supported projects to date; (iv) the recommendations of a UNFPA programme development mission which visited Zambia in 1986, a technical evaluation mission organized by the Fund in 1986 and the 1981 basic needs assessment report; (v) the proposed programmes of other donor agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); and (vi) the Strategy for UNFPA Assistance to sub-Saharan Africa (DP/1987/37), which was approved by the Governing Council at its thirty-fourth session.

3. The overall objective of the proposed five-year programme is twofold: to consolidate the achievements made under the first country programme (1984-1987); and to firmly integrate population concerns into the national planning machinery in order to help the country attain self-sufficiency in the design, implementation and co-ordination of national population policies and programmes. Thus, the programme would provide continued support, with modification of emphasis, to ongoing projects and focus on the development of human resources, improvement of the country's institutional support system, and strengthening of inter-sectoral co-ordination. The planned assistance is apportioned among projects on: basic data collection and analysis; population dynamics; formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes; maternal and child health and family planning; population information, education and communication (IEC); women, population and development; and programme reserve.

4. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, will be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action; that is, that population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (para. 14 (d)); that respect for human life is basic to all human societies (para. 14 (e)); and that all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so (para. 14 (f)).
II. BACKGROUND

5. Zambia, a priority country for UNFPA assistance, has a land area of 752,612 square kilometres of which 50 per cent is arable. The country is land-locked, and the economy is dependent primarily on the mining of copper, which accounts for 95 per cent of the gross national product (GNP).

6. The country has a population of 7.2 million, an annual population growth rate of 3.6 per cent and a total fertility rate (TFR) of 7.2 children. The literacy rate is 53 per cent, and the school enrolment ratio of boys to girls is nearly 1:1, although the ratio widens progressively in favour of boys as the educational level advances, due to, among other factors, the high drop-out rate among girls. Recent United Nations statistics indicate that 49 per cent of the population is aged 14 years or under, contributing to a high dependency ratio of 100 workers per 173 dependent children. Rural-to-urban migration in search of wage employment has led to an increasingly urban population, which now constitutes some 50 per cent of the total population. Should the population continue to grow at the current rate, the population of Zambia would double in 20 years.

7. The increase in Zambia's population has been accompanied by a substantial increase in the demand for socio-economic amenities. At the same time, however, copper prices have been falling and food production declining. This has resulted in economic decline and stagnation. Indeed, according to World Bank figures, the country's GNP has risen by just 0.6 percent annually in recent years. Consequently, the Government has been unable to fulfil its development goals.

8. Owing to a lack of national expertise in demography, a dearth of demographic data and relatively low appreciation of the relationship between population and development, the country has not yet adopted a policy on population. Nor have the specific population activities that had been included in previous national development plans been implemented. Given the recent developments in the country's economic situation, however, the Government has shown heightened interest in and awareness of population issues. Recent official pronouncements, for example, clearly indicate the Government's conviction that recent socio-economic difficulties are attributable in part to the inability of the country's dwindling national resources to support its increasing population size, and in part to the overall lack of attention given to population factors in past development planning.

9. Hence, in 1985, an inter-ministerial committee formulated a draft national population policy which aims at enhancing the quality of life of Zambians through voluntary reduction of the rate of population growth to a rate commensurate with the country's level of economic development. The policy further aims at achieving a reduction of the total fertility rate from 7.2 to 4.0 by the year 2005. Towards this end, the Government plans to increase the level of family planning acceptance (currently estimated at 8 per cent) through improved and expanded delivery of maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) services; and to reduce the fertility rate by establishing an official minimum age of marriage of 22 and by increasing women's participation in socio-economic activities. In recognition of the multi-sectoral nature of population and the prevailing socio-cultural values that favour large family size, the new policy stresses the need for intensifying...
formal and non-formal population education to enhance awareness of the benefits of child spacing, for increasing the training of nationals in demography and for integrating population into development planning.

10. The proposed policy has been debated among all sectors of Government and the public. It has, moreover, brought together national and sectoral policy-makers and planners, traditional leaders, key officials of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and heads of other relevant institutions to discuss the interrelationship between population and development. The proposal has been endorsed by the ruling political party and executive cabinet and is expected to be formally adopted by the Government some time in 1988. In support of these actions, the current Interim National Development Plan calls specifically for intensification of MCH/FP service delivery and integration of population variables into development planning.

11. The foundation for implementing the policy has been laid, with UNFPA assistance, through the establishment of a Population and Development Planning Unit (PDPU) in the National Commission for Development Planning (NCDP). The responsibilities of the PDPU are to plan and co-ordinate population-related activities in the country and to promote the incorporation of population into national development planning. In addition, a population unit has been created in each of the key sectoral ministries (e.g., education, health) to liaise with the PDPU, to ensure that demographic concerns are reflected in sectoral activities and to promote awareness of the relationship between population and sectoral programmes. It is with the objective of supporting the Government in consolidating these accomplishments so as to attain national self-sufficiency in the formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes that UNFPA assistance of $10 million (1988-1992) is being requested.

III. REVIEW OF UNFPA AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO DATE

12. At its thirty-first session in 1984, the Governing Council approved UNFPA's first country programme for Zambia in the amount of $1.8 million (1984-1987). Owing to the need to expand the programme, however, this amount was later increased to $2.8 million. This assistance has enabled the Government of Zambia: (i) to establish the Family Health Unit in the Ministry of Health (MOH) and integrate MCH/FP services into the normal health care delivery system; (ii) to introduce comprehensive population and family life information, education and communication (IEC) programmes into both the formal and non-formal education sectors; (iii) to conduct in-depth analyses of the 1980 population census data and disseminate the results; (iv) to develop a national capability in the planning and co-ordination of population programmes and to lay the groundwork for integration of population into national development planning; and (v) to introduce a demography training programme at the University of Zambia. Cumulative expenditures up to the end of 1986 amounted to $1.3 million, and $1.1 million was allocated for 1987. The balance of $400,000 against the approved amount is to be subsumed under the new country programme proposed for the period 1988-1992. A detailed analysis of the progress of specific projects is presented below.
Maternal and child health and family planning

13. Assistance to national family health programme. UNFPA support of $800,000 was aimed at assisting the Government in strengthening its family health programme. Through this project, the Government has been able to train nearly 800 nurse/midwives in MCH/FP service delivery and 71 senior health staff in programme management, and to supply various contraceptives, equipment, and 21 vehicles for field support. As a result, about 600 health units have been equipped and staffed to offer full family planning services. Moreover, the country's family planning acceptance rate has increased from 3 per cent (1979) to 8 per cent (1987); a unit responsible for MCH/FP services has been set up in the MOH; and local knowledge and skills in MCH/FP service delivery/management have been enhanced. Despite these achievements, however, overall project performance was inadequate. According to recent evaluations, this was due primarily to poor programme management by both the MOH and the executing agency (WHO), weak family planning IEC activities, lack of logistical support, and poor baseline data on service delivery. As a result, reliable statistics on MCH/FP services are still unavailable and the level of family planning acceptance still too low. Addressing these shortcomings would thus form the focus of future UNFPA support.

Basic data collection and analysis

14. Analysis of 1980 census data. The objective of the project was to complete data processing activities and to analyse the data from the 1980 national population census. In-depth analytical reports of the census were published and the census results disseminated widely. The census data have been used to develop analyses of the impact of levels and trends of population variables on the Zambian economy, and the dissemination of the results has enhanced public awareness of population issues, especially among national leaders. The project has also generated related socio-economic data which can be used in sectoral and national planning. The project was implemented by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and executed by the United Nations. The UNFPA input of $223,000 was expended on technical expertise, training and equipment.

Population information, education and communication

15. Introduction of population education in schools. This project sought to integrate population education into the curricula of the country's formal school system. Since the project's inception in 1985, curriculum materials on population education have been developed and approved by the Government; instructional materials have been prepared; 14 national staff have been trained so that they can serve as trainers; and 96 teachers have received training in the teaching of population education. In addition, experimental population education courses are to be introduced in early 1988 into 24 primary and 12 secondary schools, as well as four teacher training colleges in three selected provinces (out of a total of nine provinces). Further assistance is needed, however, to enable the actual teaching of population in schools, to develop the necessary national expertise and institutional framework, and to extend the programme to more schools. By 1986, UNFPA had provided $126,000 for technical advisory services, research, training, equipment, and printing; $212,000 was budgeted for 1987. The project was implemented by the Ministry of Education with the technical assistance of UNESCO.
16. **Population and family life education in the organized sector.** UNFPA assistance of $186,000 (1982-1986) was aimed at promoting responsible parenthood among the organized labour sector by incorporating family life education into the training programmes of trade unions. Approximately 113 union members (representing 63 out of 197 enterprises which have trade unions affiliated with the national Trades Union Congress) have benefited from the training. According to the findings of two evaluation exercises conducted by UNFPA, the project achieved its goal of enhancing awareness among union members, and especially among union leaders, of the impact of family life behaviour on members' socio-economic status. The project was implemented by the Ministry of Labour and executed by UNFPA/ILO. The budgetary allocation for 1987 was $62,000.

17. **Support to the development of a population communication strategy.** The objective of this project was to help the Government develop an inter-sectoral communication programme in support of the overall country programme, so as to enhance public awareness of population issues. The project has succeeded in mobilizing the national press and other media, including artists and writers, to provide positive coverage of population and related issues. Among the major difficulties encountered have been the lack of counterpart national staff and inadequate infrastructural support at the local level. The Ministry of Information has been implementing the project, with UNESCO as the executing agency. The project began in 1986, and UNFPA has provided $43,000 for technical advisory services, research, training, and equipment. The budgetary allocation for 1987 was $207,000.

**Population policy formulation**

18. **Population and development planning.** The objective of this project was to assist the Government in its efforts to integrate population into national development planning. The project has helped to establish the institutional framework for the integration of population variables into national planning and for the formulation of a national policy on population. For example, the Fourth National Development Plan (1987-1991), now temporarily suspended, featured a chapter on population, and the current interim development plan takes population factors into account. Further assistance is needed, however, to strengthen national capabilities to make use of demographic data in developing sectoral action plans and national programmes and to utilize the results of such programmes to influence population levels and trends. The project was implemented by the National Commission for Development Planning (NCDP) and executed by ILO. UNFPA inputs of $175,000 (1986) were provided for technical advisory services, research, training, and equipment. The budgetary allocation for 1987 was $48,000.

**Population dynamics**

19. **Training in demography.** In order to enhance national expertise in demography, UNFPA provided support for the introduction of a B.A. degree programme in Demography at the University of Zambia. The first group of 17 students is expected to graduate in 1988. Four courses on demography are being offered under this programme, and a certificate course on demography has been formulated. However, the limited availability of qualified nationals who could be trained as counterpart...
staff to assist the international adviser has delayed further development of local expertise in demography. Similarly, the lack of national expertise has delayed the undertaking of planned demographic research studies as well as the establishment of a population library. The project was implemented by the University of Zambia and executed by the United Nations. UNFPA's expenditures on technical advisory services, fellowships, and equipment amounted to $88,000 in 1986, with an additional $82,000 earmarked for 1987.

20. Middle-level training in population studies. Through this related project which was aimed at enhancing national expertise in various aspects of population, UNFPA has helped to strengthen the technical capabilities of the Central Statistical Office by supporting the training of two professional staff in data processing and two in demography. The project was implemented by the CSO and executed by the United Nations. The total UNFPA disbursement was $27,000 (1984-1986).

Other external assistance

21. Although a number of multilateral and bilateral donors have provided development assistance to Zambia in a multitude of areas, it is noteworthy that specific allocations to population activities accounted for just 1 per cent of the total assistance between 1984 and 1987. In related areas, UNDP has supported improved rural sanitation and pipe-borne water programmes, and UNICEF has provided assistance for child immunization, oral rehydration therapy and prevention of communicable diseases. A number of donors (the World Bank, WHO, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom) have contributed to the upgrading of the country's health structures, training in various medical fields, provision of ante-natal and post-natal care, and strengthening of logistical support. Through Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA), USAID has supplied contraceptives; various missionary hospitals have promoted natural family planning practices; and the Planned Parenthood Association of Zambia (PPAZ) has concentrated on family planning motivation and the provision of contraceptives, for which it receives support from UNFPA. Such assistance has complemented the UNFPA programme by helping to develop the basic capabilities, facilities, and services necessary for delivery of population programmes.

IV. PROPOSED PROGRAMME 1988-1992

22. The proposed programme seeks to capitalize on the increasing national awareness of and interest in population issues in order to integrate population components into development planning, in accordance with the provisions of the draft national population policy. The proposed strategy would focus on strengthening awareness among all groups of society of the interrelationship between population and development, promoting opportunities for women and youth to participate in and benefit from development programmes and developing the technical capabilities and the institutional support system necessary for effective formulation, implementation, and management of national population programmes. Since ongoing UNFPA-assisted projects are beginning to have an impact, most would continue to be supported. With respect to new activities, so as not to overburden
the Government's absorptive capacity, the Fund plans to explore the feasibility of introducing population components into other development programmes instead of establishing new projects. Such a strategy would, among other things, help to promote inter-agency collaboration; extend population-related activities to the rural population, which normally cannot be reached through present institution-based outlets; foster the integration of population factors into development planning; and enhance the status of women and youth in society so as to secure their active participation in development activities. The programme would be co-ordinated at the national level by the Population and Development Planning Unit at the NCDP. Efforts are under way to establish a similar co-ordination mechanism at the provincial and district levels.

Maternal and child health and family planning

23. Strengthening of MCH/FP services. The Fund proposes to help the Government of Zambia to establish a solid framework for future planning and implementation of a national MCH/FP programme. A one-year pre-project activity designed to eliminate constraints inhibiting efforts to improve services has been in progress since late 1987. Its objectives are: (i) to obtain baseline data on contraceptive prevalence, on management information systems, and on knowledge of and attitudes towards family planning; (ii) to use these data to make recommendations on how to incorporate family planning into the curricula of midwifery schools and the training programmes of other primary health care (PHC) workers; (iii) to increase the number of family planning service delivery points from 600 to 800 and the number of trained family planning staff from 800 to 850 by the end of 1988; (iv) to raise the awareness of PHC workers and potential family planning acceptors as to the benefits and availability of MCH/FP services; and (v) to strengthen the managerial capacity of the Family Health Unit in the Ministry of Health.

24. Specific ongoing activities include: the conduct of four field surveys on contraceptive prevalence, logistical support, management information and service statistics systems, and awareness of family planning; the development and pre-testing of preliminary IEC materials; the organization of a family life awareness seminar for male community leaders and representatives of women's groups; the holding of two local courses on family planning service delivery for 74 nurses, midwives, and clinical officers; and the training of four nurse/midwives in fertility management and of eight public health nurses in family planning clinical skills. The pre-project also supports the undertaking of a review of clinical staffing and equipment needs. In order to strengthen its managerial capacity, the MOH is responsible for implementing and executing most of the local activities, with WHO executing the overseas training component. The results of the pre-project activities would be reviewed in the third quarter of 1988, and the findings would serve as a basis for providing further long-term support. Future assistance is, among other components, envisaged to include information, education and communication services on prevention of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) disease. UNFPA has allocated $340,000 to this pre-project phase and would provide an additional $1,660,000 for the future programme, making a projected total assistance of $2 million.
Population information, education and communication

25. **Integration of population education in schools.** Continued UNFPA assistance of $600,000 is needed to produce additional population education instructional materials, pre-test the materials in some 40 schools, and train 200 teachers in the use of such materials. Workshops and study tours to familiarize school administrators and key national staff with the requirements for effective population education programmes would also be conducted. This assistance would enable the Government to extend population education to 31 additional schools and colleges throughout the country by 1992. The project would be implemented by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with UNESCO.

26. **Family life IEC and FP services in the organized sector.** UNFPA would allocate $300,000 to this ongoing project for the purpose of strengthening the quality of family life IEC activities and introducing family planning service delivery at a selected number of work places. Information on the role of women and youth in national development, as well as on prevention of the AIDS disease, would be featured prominently in this and other family life IEC activities. Specific project activities designed to achieve these goals would include the development and dissemination of improved family planning motivational and educational materials; training of medical and paramedical staff based at plant-level health clinics in family planning service delivery; and provision of the necessary contraceptives and medical equipment. The planned activities would be co-ordinated with the national MCH/FP services project to ensure availability of services at the community outlets and to standardize training and service delivery. Through a programme of phased expansion, it is projected that another 240 union officials drawn from 60 additional establishments would benefit from this assistance by 1992. The project would be implemented by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and executed by ILO. WHO would provide technical backstopping services. UNFPA assistance would cover the cost of technical advisory services, training, equipment and contraceptives.

27. **Development of communication support to population activities.** UNFPA proposes further assistance of $300,000 to enable media organizations in Zambia to produce and disseminate population/family life information through specific media channels (for example, newspapers, radio, plays and films). Building on the local press interest in population issues generated by activities under the previous country programme, the proposed assistance would be utilized to train media personnel in the development and broadcasting/dissemination of population messages. In addition to equipping the media to produce specific population programmes, the project would seek to enhance media capability to incorporate population issues into other relevant programmes that are normally disseminated through specific channels. In order to maximize the impact of these messages and to avoid duplication, the materials used in developing these activities would be co-ordinated with those produced in other population IEC programmes. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting would implement the project with the technical assistance of UNESCO. UNFPA inputs would cover technical advisory services, training and equipment.
Basic data collection and analysis

28. **Population and housing census (1990).** In order to generate demographic and related socio-economic data for use in sectoral and national planning, the Government of Zambia intends to conduct a population and housing census in 1990, publish a preliminary report of the census in 1991, and publish and disseminate an in-depth analytical report in 1992. The census would be conducted in three phases: phase one, the establishment of the necessary local infrastructure and expertise; phase two, the actual nation-wide collection of data by field-workers; and phase three, the processing, analysis and dissemination of the data. Of the estimated cost of $3.5 million, UNFPA would provide $800,000 for technical advisory services, local enumeration, training, and equipment. USAID has expressed interest in funding the cartographic and data processing components, and UNFPA would assist the Government in seeking additional funds from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources. The census would be implemented by the Central Statistical Office and executed by the United Nations.

Population policy formulation

29. **Integration of population factors into national planning.** In order to consolidate achievements in the implementation of a national population policy and the establishment of national and sectoral units for population planning and co-ordination, UNFPA proposes to provide assistance in the amount of $600,000. This would be used to strengthen government capabilities and planning machinery necessary to integrate population variables into all sectors of national development planning. Substantive linkages with sectoral ministries would be strengthened through a programme of sectorally based policy-oriented research studies and the dissemination of the findings, as well as through technical guidance on implementing a population policy and integrating it into the planning machinery. UNFPA would support advisory services and consultancies; staff development through fellowships, local training and study tours; national and local seminars and workshops; and equipment. The executing agency would be ILO. It should be noted that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has earmarked $1.2 million to support the Government's efforts to develop a comprehensive population programme. This assistance would be co-ordinated with that of UNFPA and focus on some specific projects to be identified.

Population dynamics

30. **Strengthening of demographic training and research at the University of Zambia.** UNFPA assistance of $400,000 would be required for this ongoing project to support fellowships for two national counterpart staff to study for the Ph.D. degree in Demography; conduct (in collaboration with the CSO) research studies on population; set up a population library; and provide technical advisory services in the University. One of the fellowships has been awarded, and efforts are under way to recruit a second counterpart. Training of staff would form a key component of the project in order to enable the Government to take over the programme in the future. The project would be implemented by the University of Zambia and executed by the United Nations.
Women, population and development

31. Family life IEC services for women and youth. In order to create awareness of family life issues among Zambian women and youth and thus promote responsible parenthood, UNFPA would support a project to integrate population/family life IEC services into rural development programmes. There are at present 11 major projects in the country that concentrate on training women and youth in developing basic income-generating skills, managing revolving loan schemes and organizing rural co-operatives for obtaining assistance from the Government and for marketing their produce. These activities are being supported by the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), CIDA, and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). Since family health closely affects the extent to which women and youth are able to participate in and benefit from these development programmes, UNFPA proposes to provide assistance in the amount of $300,000 to incorporate population IEC services into these training programmes for women and youth. In collaboration with the earlier-described family life IEC projects, this assistance would go towards training six professional staff (as master trainers) in curriculum development; incorporation of family life IEC into rural workers' training programmes and in the teaching of family life IEC; training by the master trainers of a number of IEC trainers; and development of appropriate training courses for various target groups. To facilitate this process, UNFPA would also support technical advisory services, equipment and printing. The project is expected to be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture with the technical assistance of FAO and UNESCO.

32. Research on women and youth. In order to provide national policy-makers and development planners with baseline data necessary for the formulation and implementation of appropriate policies and programmes on women and youth in the country, UNFPA intends to support the Women's Unit within the National Commission for Development Planning (NCDP) in undertaking various basic and operational research studies on subjects pertaining to the status of Zambian women and youth and their role in national development. To ensure that the needs of women and youth are adequately reflected in the studies, the research topics and exercises would be selected and planned in collaboration with other sectoral ministries and research institutions. The research studies are expected to be completed by the end of 1989, and followed by a national seminar in 1990 to review the findings and draw up recommendations for Government action. Subsequently, a comprehensive programme on improving the status and role of women and youth in the country would be formulated for incorporation into the 1993-1996 national development plan. Total assistance of $500,000 is required to support advisory services, sub-contracts, equipment and printing. UNFPA would contribute $200,000 of this; the balance of $300,000 would be sought from multi-bilateral and other sources. The NCDP would implement the project and invite such executing agencies as FAO and the United Nations Women's Fund (UNIFEM) to provide technical support.

Co-ordination

33. The proposed programme would be co-ordinated by the Population and Development Planning Unit which is responsible for the overall planning, implementation and monitoring of the national population policy and programme. Since the PDPU is
located in the National Commission for Development Planning, the Government agency responsible for overseeing all external assistance to Zambia, the PDPU should be in a good position to direct the planned population assistance to the Government's priority needs. Furthermore, since the NCDP is responsible for co-ordinating the action plans of sectoral ministries and synthesizing them into the national development plan, the PDPU is also well positioned to ensure that demographic variables have been incorporated into both sectoral and national development programmes. The proposed programme would provide for continued support to strengthen the PDPU's capabilities in this task. Finally, because the Government recognizes UNFPA as the lead agency in conducting population activities in Zambia, the UNFPA field office would continue to hold regular consultative meetings with other concerned donors and organizations to help co-ordinate joint programme support and to foster complementarity of actions.

Monitoring, evaluation and management

34. UNFPA and the executing agencies would monitor the programme's implementation according to the "UNFPA guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of UNFPA-supported projects or programmes". Existing data on the level of activities would be updated through periodic reviews in order to facilitate assessment of the overall impact of the programme. In view of the multi-sectoral nature of the programme, joint programme reviews (e.g., through annual country reviews) would be encouraged, in addition to independent evaluations of sectoral projects. In this regard, appropriate support would be provided to the PDPU and sectoral ministries. The programme would also be managed by the UNFPA Deputy Representative and Senior Adviser on Population and one national programme assistant, under the guidance of the UNDP Resident Representative, who also serves as the UNFPA representative.

Financial summary

35. As noted in paragraph 1, UNFPA proposes to support a programme in the amount of $10 million for a five-year period, $5.8 million of which would be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. The balance of $4.2 million would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources. The table below depicts how the programme would accommodate this level of funding.
Maternal and child health and family planning

Information, education and communication

Basic data collection and analysis

Population policy formulation

Population dynamics

Women, population and development

Programme reserve

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<th>UNFPA regular resources</th>
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V. RECOMMENDATION

36. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) **Approve** the programme for Zambia in the amount of $10 million for five years;

(b) **Authorize** the Executive Director to commit the amount of $5.8 million from UNFPA's regular resources;

(c) **Further authorize** the Executive Director to provide the balance of up to $4.2 million from UNFPA's regular resources, if such resources are available. If and to the extent they are not, further authorize the Executive Director to seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources;

(d) **Authorize** the Executive Director to allocate the funds and make appropriate arrangements with the Government of Zambia and with the executing agencies.